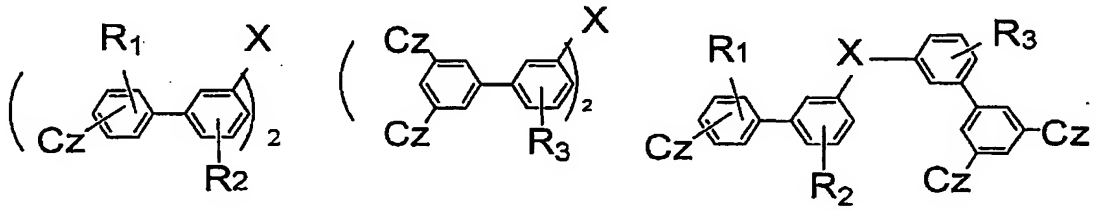
What is claimed is:

1. A material for an organic electroluminescence device which comprises a compound represented by any one of following general formulae (1) to (3):

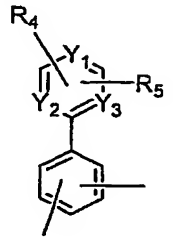


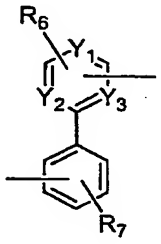
(1) (2) (3)

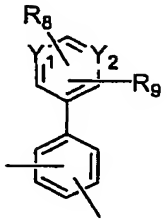
wherein R_1 to R_3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aryl group having 6 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aryloxy group having 6 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkyl group having 7 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkenyl group having 2 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylamino group having 1 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an arylamino group having 6 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkylamino group having 7 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylsilyl group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, and an arylsilyl group or a cyano group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent;

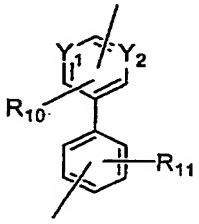
each of R_1 to R_3 may plurally exist, and an adjacent group may form a saturated or an unsaturated ring structure between each other respectively;

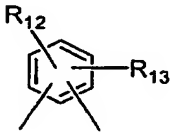
X is a group expressed by any one of following general formulae (4) to (9).

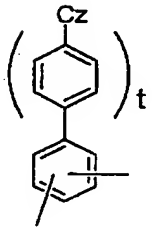

(4)


(5)


(6)


(7)


(8)


(9)

wherein R_4 to R_{13} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aryl group having 6 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aryloxy group having 6 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkyl group having 7 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkenyl group having 2 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylamino group having 1 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an arylamino group having 6 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkylamino group having 7 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylsilyl

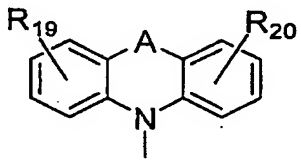
group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, and an arylsilyl group or a cyano group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent;

each of R_4 to R_{13} may plurally exist, and an adjacent group may form a saturated or an unsaturated ring structure between each other respectively;

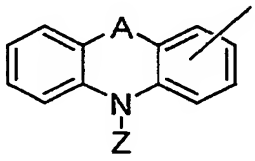
Y_1 to Y_3 each independently represents $-CR$ or a nitrogen atom while R represents a hydrogen atom, a group which bonds to X in any one of the above general formulae (1) to (3), or any one of R_4, R_5, R_6, R_8, R_9 and R_{10}; and when any of Y_1 to Y_3 represents an nitrogen atom, it exists at least 2 in the same group;

t is an integer of 0 or 1;

Cz is a group expressed by a following general formula (10) or a following general formula (11):



(10)



(11)

wherein A represents a single bond, $-(CR_{14}R_{15})n-$, $-SiR_{16}R_{17}-$, $-NR_{18}-$, $-O-$ or $-S-$; while a couple of R_{14} and R_{15}, and a couple of R_{16} and R_{17} may bond each other to form a saturated or an unsaturated ring structure; and n represents an integer of 1 to 3;

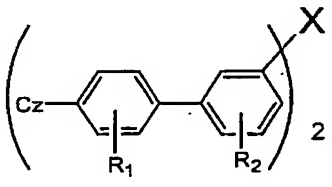
wherein R_{14} to R_{20} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group having 3 to 20 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aryl group having 6 to 40 carbon atoms and further

may have a substituent, an aryloxy group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkyl group having 7 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkenyl group having 2 to 40 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylamino group having 1 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an arylamino group having 6 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an aralkylamino group having 7 to 80 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, an alkylsilyl group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent, and an arylsilyl group or a cyano group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms and further may have a substituent;

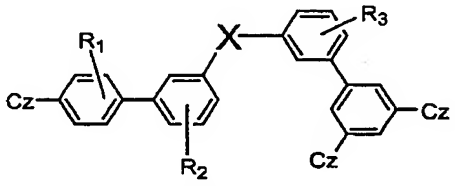
each of R_{19} to R_{20} may plurally exist, and an adjacent group may form a saturated or an unsaturated ring structure between each other respectively; and

Z represents an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms which may be substituted, an aryl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms which may be substituted or an aralkyl group having 7 to 40 carbon atoms which may be substituted.

2. The material for an organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1, wherein said material is represented by a following formula (1') or a following general formula (3'):



(1')



(3')

wherein R_1 to R_8, X and Cz each independently is defined as the above description.

3. The material for an organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1, wherein the above Cz is carbazolyl group which may have a substituent or arylcarbazolyl group which may have a substituent.

4. The material for an organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1, wherein said compound represented by any one of the general formulae (1) to (3) works as a host material in the organic electroluminescence device.

5. An organic electroluminescence device comprising an anode, a cathode and at least one organic thin film layer including a light emitting layer sandwiched between the anode and the cathode, wherein at least one of the organic thin film layer comprises the material for an organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1.

6. The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 5, wherein said light emitting layer comprises a host material and a phosphorescent material and wherein the host material comprises the material for an organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1.

7. The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 5, wherein a reductive dopant is added in an interfacial region between said cathode and said organic thin film layer.

8. The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 5, which further comprises an electron injecting layer between said light emitting layer and said cathode and wherein the electron injecting layer comprises a nitrogen atom-containing ring derivative.